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ions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the ; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard

ication wish to have rejected articles retur

Becretary Meyer's Plans.

are told that the Naval Committee House is not sure that Secretar ma's reorganization plans will work tisfactorily. That is very natural. MEYER himself doesn't know, absoly, that they will. How can he will know until the arrangehad a trial; so why not let the

street and shad the more and experienced advice at any Department chief could have summoned to his councils the in every branch of the service has given many months to the dirate conclusions. The only respect which he has troubled Congress is of the abolition of the Bureau of . He wants this done merely sure of economy, for all the purposes involved can be without the sanction of Conleaving only a few highly paid men with nothing to do. Mr. Is has been careful to keep within its defined by the Attorney-Genand it is safe to assume that his pois legally unassailable.

we hear a member of the com-say: "We must go slow in this r. Suppose we should make apions in accordance with the new and it should fail! The Department t be seriously embarrassed." ld be a sufficient answer to this to that the plan can never be tested ch a basis. If Congress refuses opriate because it fears a failure we shall not even be able to fall mon the Newberry plan, sinis d futile as it was. We shall be withans to conduct a navy yard or r a gunboat.

a matter of fact, however, Mr. has not asked for any more than has been often given inistrative purposes-not as perhaps, as has been frequently for heretofore nor has he proof Equipment. Since he asks for itional appropriation and proto reform the service only as recertain of its intimate details and tions, of which only profesonel naval men can be well or at all incheme. It has the approval of enths of the officers of the navy he are competent to pronounce upon merits. Only members of Congress f things cannot have sure knowledge

at, which after all is a minor conion, do not in the least affect al administration so far as the counand the taxpayers see it. He promerely to give us better results with the same old statutory machinery, md he asks for no more money-problans go awry, no harm is done. We ways fall back upon the old arent. If they succeed we shall ht and put it in the way of strength. cord and military efficiency.

The Panama Canal Bill. The bill now before the House to proie for the government of the Canal and for the construction of the na Canal makes the President resible for both, which, however, is nothing new. The most important sec-

don is the following: "From and after such time as the President designate the powers and authorities hereconferred upon the Isthmian Canal Comshall be exercised by such persons as be appointed, detailed, or designated by the at in accordance with the provisions of this act, and thereafter the Isthmian Canal Comion shall cease to exist."

By section 3 the President is to apent of the Senate, "one director-general ure. The President is further auremarks is that the director-general vanity of M. Bonjean's scheme.

Yet some historical cases seem to

government of the Zone. It leaves the private means or shall be completed. The President is to make all laws, rules and regulations he shall deem necessary, which of course does not imply any surrender by Congress of its right to legislate for the Zone. The President is to dig the canal and govern the strip of land acquired from Panama by and through agents of his selection, subject in the case of the director-general engineer to confirmacanal or sanitation of the Zone.

already divided the House, but not on on Wednesday one of the handsomest was profoundly impressed with the abilengineer to the commission. Representative PARKER of New Jersey, another Republican, would abolish the Commisners, who, he declares, "have nothing o do but to sit in their chairs and draw heir salaries." Mr. MADDEN of Illinois, also a Republican and twice a visitor to the Zone, maintains as a contractor of experience that the work of onstruction would be done much more rapidly and economically if the commisn were replaced by an engineer director. He shares Mr. PARKER'S opinion that the commission is more ornamental than useful, more obstructive than progressive, and not infrequently at odds. The debate on the bill should be thorough, for the people want no mistake

made at this crisis in canal, management. President TAFT has assured the country that the waterway will be completed by January 1, 1915. It might very well happen that the event would confound him if a misstep were made at this time. Mr. TATT was naturally consulted by the framers of the bill which the House is now debating. Whether the commission under whose auspices the work has lately gone on famously should give way to a single head, an engineer like Colonel GOE-THALS, is a question to be decided only after mature deliberation with all the facts before the House.

A Soup Kitchen for Genius.

A wealthy and highly esteemed memper of the French bar, M. GEORGES BONJEAN, proposes to increase the artistic production of his country by liberating a certain number of youthd to disturb the lawfully prescribed ful talents from the burden of uncon-A like growth spoke Translations are the spoke of the ready of the rea admirable works we should possess," he d, it would seem to be absurd to offers to back this sentiment with a stabold from him the means of testing landed estate worth two million francs, ecretary METER's plans, outside of ever of the estates impresses an expert committee he has appointed as the most -than has been demanded and material ease in order that they may d under other auspices. If his wrestle the harder with the spirit. A rescued the navy from a civilian as M. Bonjean forecasts, the inspired

point, by and with the advice and con- silence ever after obtaining a comer of the Panama Canal and Canal to help the artist by deepening his feelwhom he may remove at his ings and bringing him closer to reality. Besides, the self-respecting, haughty orized to employ, defining their duties, independence of genius must be reckother persons as may be required oned with. In short there are many is judgment, but the intent of the arguments and instances to prove the

rereised by the Isthmian Canal favor it in a measure. It was recogssion. Representative MANN of nized of old that the sons of the Muses nois made this very clear in his re- "commercing with the skies," might on the bill in the House on not unfittingly or disadvantageously ednesday. Congress, it must be un- leave their mundane provender to the to demonstrate that they have any stood, has never provided a govern- charge of others. The greatest of the for the Canal Zone. With the Roman poets were as artificially deliv- of the Walloon, Fleming and German Congress the President has ered from finding their own bread as in Belgium still lacks something of the the Canal Zone. One purpose those early humorists the court clowns. harmony of the German, Italian and

President's powers very much as they JOHN GAY lived with a Duke, and there were before, attempting no plan for a is no saying how even SHAKESPEARE complete civil government and post- would have fared without the Earl of poning it to the time when the canal SOUTHAMPTON and other noble patrons. PRIOR got a diplomatic mission, and have not some of our own men of letters profited by State sinecures, or something of the sort? It was a poet with private means, by the bye, who professed to learn in suffering what he taught in song," and doubtless a sensitive soul can often find some other "sharp pinch" than that of material want when it needs a mental stimulus. It should not tion by the Senate. The selection of a be forgotten, either, how largely budding Judge of the Circuit Court for the Zone artistic talents were fostered in former shall also be made with "the advice and times by the still unspecialized scholarconsent of the Senate," but the minor ships and fellowships of universities courts are to be constituted by the Presi- "Kings shall be their nursing fathers dent. Extradition from the Zone is pro- and Queens their nursing mothers," to vided for, and in prosecutions for felony quote the motto of an ancient learned the defendant is to enjoy the right of foundation, was originally construed trial by jury. The President is to pro- in a wider spirit than it is to-day, and vide a method for the determination of the creative work of such men as ADDIall claims for personal injury to em- son and GRAY, or, to come nearer to the ployees in the work of constructing the present, of CHARLES READS and "LEWIS CARROLL," was materially indebted to Such is a synopsis of the bill. It has that spirit or to its afterglow.

Those talents which are able to party lines. There are both Republi- "pierce" by their native force need cans and Democrats who want the Isth- no fostering. Some gifts now running mian Canal Commission to be let alone to waste through undue frailty of their in its usefulness or glory, according to containing vessels may be preserved the point of view, and in both parties by it. Possibly M. BONJEAN is touched there are advocates of the plan of a by the modern solicitude for turning single director, who if the bill becomes a refuse to account. Presumably he will law will be Colonel George W. Goe- be satisfied with a low percentage of THALS, to whom Representative GARD- successes. If one of his proteges turns NER of Michigan, himself opposed to out well while forty and nine merely loing away with the commission, paid sit about and smoke cigarettes in the cloisters of Fontgombault Abbey or ompliments ever heard in Congress. It elsewhere the founder may seem to sevident that the Committee on Appro- be in luck. His expert committee, meetpriations that recently visited the Zone ing for the first time the other day, was unable to choose immediately ity, energy and honesty of the chief between the three tempting domains, but it adopted one resolution likely to influence the final result: it voted for admitting both sexes together to the soup kitchen.

> That its championship of the immortal polar pilgrim should awaken a new interest and a new zeal for exploration in the Springfield Republican is but natural. We have no reluctance in leclaring that the following statement, which we extract from its editoria comments, takes honorable rank among ecent geographical discoveries:

> "There was never the slightest need of a Be rian kingdom, so far as the geography, language and religion of the inhabitants were con for, being Catholic in faith and mainly French i ch, the Belgians naturally belong to-France sch. They would be French to-day if the fire onic empire had survived."

Exactly what the unhappy kingdom Belgium has done to merit so severe a judgment at the hands of our illustrious New England contemporary we do not dare to guess. We do, however, confess to a mild surprise at the confident assertion that the inhabitants of the realm of ALBERT I. are "mainly French in speech"; and that "the Bel gians naturally belong to France." think the inhabitants of Antwerp and Ghent, not to say Mechan and Louvain, might also raise a mild protest at this wholesale disposition of their racial and national aspirations.

Most of the people of Belgium are no French at all, but Flemish; that is, of the Teutonic and not of the Latin family. The census of 1900, the last to record the linguisitic statistics of Bel-How many more creative artists and of the kingdom spoke Flemish, as against 2,575,000 whose native tongue

Most of the eminent English poets have French races in Switzerland, the discord been "men of family" and enjoyed either has not taken the form of a Beigian

arty favoring fusion with either France

NICARAGUA.

garding the use of mines in interped

to destroy our naval or commercial ves-

IS THE CHURCH LOSING GROUND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: M.

Church. Whether that denomination has, as he says, "stood still in membership, missions

and activity" I do not know, not being

Unitarian; but the Episcopal Church becoming more and more honeycomb with Unitarianicm. During the triel of

Algernon Crapecy he was invited and ac-cepted the invitation to preach in one of the principal Episcopal churches in Brook

heresy" was returned the rector of the

abbey was a Unitarism in everything but same. In Volume V. of Phillips Brooks's ermons, pp. 28-30, we read:

Christianity as a book religion, resting on th fallible accuracy of a written word or as a pro-tiatory religion, providing a mere escape fo

poless culprits, or as a substance of the some statem of the all these aspects of it fade.

The late Rev. A. V. G. Allen, profess

It is not Christianity itself which is to-day

nigh all the world may scorn. I never pass philosophic brute unheeded by, look at him with meditative eye

While thinking if that very stubborn brute Has got a soul; and then the notion passes, Well, so have I—so we're a pair of assess

and stroke his bairy pate with k

religion, providing a mere escape for culprits, or as a doctrinal religion, de

me Observations on Unitarianism

The fact is that the Belgian pe are thoroughly satisfied to remain Belgian. So satisfied, in fact, as recently to have taken steps to double their army as a further safeguard for continued independence. The persistence of this fragment of LOTHAIRE'S realm on the political maps for centuries is an argument in favor of the existence of Belgium. Temporarily its people have owed many allegiances and been a por-States has recently talked with the President of Mexico. The public is, to tion of French and German empires, but after each absorption they have ultimately reappeared with some form of independence. This would seem to regarding the real condition mply that, at least for Belgians, there s the need of a Belgium.

For years the transportation of Christnas mail matter has put too heavy a burden on clerks and carriers and efforts have been made to lighten it. A method was finally adopted ridiculous in its simplicity. The public was urged to mail gifts in the early days of Deember and by writing on them "Not to be opened until Christmas" to insure the recognition of their character by the recipients. Thus the gifts might be handled easily by the postmen and still kept for Christmas. It seemed an easy way to relieve many overworked men.

The Post Office Department has pu stop to this. The scribbling of "Do not open until Christmas" on a pack age has been held to transform mer chandise mail into first class matter and to make it liable to letter rates. That the mail matter does not consist o letters, that the written communication is in no reasonable sense a message which should go first class, that the paci ages were not mailed or carried first class, that the enforcement of this pre posterous rule must cause great hardship to thousands of men, these are incidents too trivial for official consideration There is a possibility of inconvenience to a great many citizens who do not own and will not buy a rabber stamp or printed labels, and the Departmen ishes to embrace it.

There is a deficit in the revenues of th Post Office Department. There is also a marked depression in the spot where its common sense should be.

A pording to ISAAC N. SELIGNAN COL tain Aldermen demanded \$50,000 from President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad for a franchise. It has not een generally known that Aldermen put ch a high valuation on themselves.

Now it is reported that Mr. GAYNOR' esk has been robbed of letters and papers Soon it will be entirely superfluc write "Burn this" on com

THE RULE MAKERS.

Will the Football "Solons" Make Game Safe or Make a Safe Game? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nex month the football legislature of fourteen members will meet to frame the rules for next year's play: "men who realize their responsibility and who do not take the serious question before them lightly." The "responsibility" is great; the response has been small. The duty is duplex: Pirst, making the game; then, making the game safe. There is a direct ratio between the wisdom and zeal of the rule makers and the number and couldness of the rule makers and the number. and quality of accidents on the field. In their endeavor to develop to the last thril of excitement the possibilities of play they have met successive demands for radical reform with a show of concession, but the game has invariably returned to its former ommitteemen can make the game right or they cannot. They haven't done it; therefore either they are incompetent or they are hypocritical or the task imposed on them is impossible. The debate turns of course

each man in the characteristics and position.

The rule makers have the biggest kind of a lob ahead of them. This year's work on the cross barred field has doubtless taken out of the game an appreciable fraction of the "material" for next year, if you consider play the country over, in clubs, schools and colleges. The parents of "candidates" will be heard

If this consideration is not potent, the rule makers must realize that for the sake of the same itself radical action on their part is imperatively needed. Lovers of football demand effective remodeling of the play.

THE COAST ARTILLERY. Should Be a Separate Branch of the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not devoutly to be wished that, what-

ever wild eyed Democrats in either house No element of the military establishmen of Congress may do or say, the responsi-ble Republican majority will be able to keep the Nicaraguan affair in the hands of the last ten years, and the country has re their Executive? It certainly ought to be sen to be proud of the work accomplishthat Republican Congressmen have confidence enough in their President and by the coast artillery personnel during t period, inasmuch as this personnel in training and efficiency stands to-day in Secretary of State to rely implicitly on them, for the present at least, to con-

Nevertheless there is still one elemen which is detrimental to its proper develop ment and its full efficiency, especially i time of war, and that is the present metho of administration of artillery troops, which, in the words of the chief of coast artillery in his annual report, "makes for inefficiency in time of peace and which falls by its own weight in time of war, when it is vital that every system shall be at its best."

The coast artillery in all countries but our own is an arrangement of the coast artillery in all countries but our own is an arrangement of the coast artillery in all countries but be sure, not permitted to know all that the Department of State probably knows agua, but that is no reason why Republican Congressmen should withhold confidence from their Executive. The contry has not yet been told officially the facts regarding the putting to death of our own is an organization entirely apart from the field army. Tactically and strategically it is in no sense a part of the mobil army, and yet with us it is still combine the two Americans, but the President is to be assumed to have had full knowlwith the other arms of the service (infantry cavalry and field artillery) in territoris edge of them before, on that account, he severed diplomatic intercourse with rtments, commanded as a rule by Nicaragua. If the two Americans were caught and put to death as insurgents in arms against, Nicaragua, for laying from the infantry or cavalry) of no experience or training in coast artillery matters, and who at the outbreak of hostilities would invariably leave those departments to accept commands in the field army in which their interest and inclination naturally leand whither the mobile troops of these departments would also naturally go, thus leaving the coast defences to some temporary makeshift of organization and administration so far as the higher commands are concerned. Such a system cannot but be detrimental to the efficiency of our coast defence in time of war. from the infantry or cavalry) of no experi mines or torpedoes in the rivers or jurisdictional waters of Nicaragua, to the manifest peril of Nicaraguan and all peaceful neutral commerce, Secretary Knox has not yet so certified. Nor do all of us know what is the modern law relast Hague conference had much to say thereon, but does it bind Nicaragua and our coast defence in time of war.

The remedy suggested by the chief coast artillery is very simple and can easily applied at once. He recomment that a War Department order be issued to be a suggested by the chief coast artillery and organizing three coast artillery colors. her rebels? If two Nicaraguans had taken part with the Southern Confederat Washington, had placed mines in the Potomac or in our jurisdictional waters.

departments; that coast artillery Colonels be given command of these departments. This is the simple remedy which can be applied at once, without Congressional action, by a simple order from the President, and in view of the results to be is and all on board, had been caught redhanded, had been by order of General Grant tried by court-martial, condemned o death, the sentence executed by comnand of President Lincoln, and Nicaraccomplished is certainly worthy of seri-pus consideration. The present ranking agua had proposed to try him therefor Colonels of coast artillery are all officer of longer service than any of the presen Perhaps an international conferen may be perplexed in ascertaining by what entrivance the sovereign of Nicaragua n which these proposed coast artille there would be no anomaly in giving then such responsible commands, especially sinc practically all their service has been in th for what he has done in his own dominic by what law, before what tribunal and what place Attorney-General Wickcoast artillery.

It is confidently believed that the system been caught, for putting to death the two unfortunate Americans. THE HAGUE, NEW YORK, December 18.

It is confidently believed that the will recommend itself once it is fairly in working order, just as the organization of the artillery into a corps and the separation of the field artillery from the coast artillery, officers will recommend itself once it is fairly in working order, just as the organization of the field artillery into a corps and the separation of the field artillery from the coast artillery, both of which measures the artillery officers themselves worked for years to effect, have recommended themselves to the authorities and the country. The recent phenomenal and the country. The recent phenomenal progress in all branches of our artillery has been largely due to these great steps in improving its organization, and the step now proposed will be even more important in its results, particularly in time of actual war, the true test of all things military.

The above is, however, only a part of the system recommended by the chief of coast artillery, merely the initial step. He recommends further that the necessary steps be taken by the War Department to have a suitable bill presented to Congress to create Camp, whose letter I note in to-day's Sun, is a member of the Episcopal Layman's Union and has every chance to find out if my figures are correct. He has evidently done so, for he calls the figures "interesting data." He then attacks the Unitarian taken by the War Department to have a suitable bill presented to Congress to create a separate coast artillery division, and authorizing the appointment of coast artillery general officers to command the three coast recorded the signals, and went below when general officers to command the three coast artillery departments, as well as one to command the entire coast artillery. In fact the appointment of Colonels to command the departments is to be merely temporary in order to start the system, but these officers are ultimately to have the rank of Brigadier-General, as soon as a proper bill can be prepared and acted on by Congress.

The necessity for giving these officers is trying to solve the question "Why does the workingman not go to church?" characterized the verdict as being "absurd if not idiotic." The most distinguished and heet loved dean that ever sat at Westminster Abbey was a Unitarien in everything but

appropriate rank is apparent. It is a gen-eral principle in all armies that rank shall correspond to command and the responsi-bility involved. In the other armies of the world the commander of an important fortress has the rank of a Major-General. fortress has the rank of a Major-General, control.

To be sure a censorship as proposed might render unnecessary Captain Sigsbee's expensed to give our coast artillery department commander the rank of Brigadier-General commander that deniral Schley.

and other accessories) is often even a more important factor than the strength of the command in personnel to determine the importance of the region to the country at large and the responsibility involved. Many millions of dollars have been spent in erecting the fortifications, installing the squadron to see the Spanish Consult at Kingston across to his besieged country-memory and the region to the country at large and the responsibility involved. Many millions of dollars have been spent in erecting the fortifications, installing the squadron to see the Spanish Consult at the world, and by the Spanish Consult at the world, and the at large and the responsibility involved.

Many millions of dollars have been spent
in erecting the fortifications, installing the
armament, erecting the range finding staarmament, erecting the range finding sta-tions, the searchlights, the power plants and all their communications and acces-sories, not to mention the barracks, store-houses and other buildings. It is for this reason and because of the tactical and strategic importance of a fortified place

artillery department.

The chief of coast artillery, however, has duties and responsibilities far beyond those of any general officer of the army, not even excepting the chief of staff, and he should have a rank at least in some degree commensurate therewith. Since the reorganization of the artillery into a corpe the duties of the chief have gradually increased until to-day they are so stupendous as hardly to be appreciated by our people.

The defence of our entire seaboard is practically under his control and direction, and in time of war he will be held responsible for the efficiency of the entire system of defence. The corps of engineers constructs the fortifications and supplies the power plants, searchlights and other material; the ordnance department manufactures and furnishes the guns, gun carriages, range finders and other accessories relating to the armament; the signal corps instals the means of communication, and the quartermaster's department constructs the necessary storehouses and other buildings; but to-day no work of construction is carried on at any coast artillery post without previous reference to the chief of coast artilliery, who thus becomes responsible for the work of each and every one of these de-

vious reference to the chief of coast artillery, who thus becomes responsible for the work of each and every one of these departments of construction and supply so far as the coast defences are concerned.

His command in personnel comprises some 20,000 officers and men. He is responsible for their efficient training for war as well as for their general welfare. This in itself is a command fit for a Major-General.

Congressional action is required to raise the rank of the chief of coast artillery to that of a Major-General and for the appointment of the three Brigadier-Generals to command the coast artillery departments. This will be but a small increase of the military establishment, compared with the increased efficiency resulting to our coast defence system.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Isn't L. Mondie, "first class ladies" and gents' tailor," of Breeklyn, eligible to your column of immercials Many Your. Decembes 18.

CENSORING WAR NEWS

nces of the Exercise of the Power That Congress Should Consider. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the ormation from Washington that th army is preparing to ask Congress to estab-lish a legal censorship of news in time of war there is material for reflection not only by members of the two services and mem-bers of Congress, but by the people at large, who have as great interest in the national walfare at such times as have the devotes

men who are serving them.

That indiscriminate publication of news be harmful few will dispute, but an indiscriminate censorship on the other hand may work unnecessary hardship to the pecforces or the central Government; and in-deed it can be shown to have a side which in such grave circumstances approaches the ludicrous. Yet the word from Washington is that the army officers wish Congress to authorize the President by proclamation to establish a censorship that shall continue until abolished by a second proclamation, infringement to be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 and imprisonment for not less than six months nor for more than three years, the censorship to be more than three years, the censorship to be fixed in the War Department and the Navy Department, and during its continuance no news of the armed forces of the United States to be published without application to the censor and his permission. In America's last military experience, the Spanish war, some peculiar applications of

army and navy censorship came to light, of which, however, the general public heard nothing, though the people might feel in-terest in the conditions so revealed if a formal legal censorship were to be or-dained by Congress. Take, for example, Cervera's fleet was not known to this Govneapolis was one of several scouts rec tring from Maine southward; each and the experiences of each therefore of keen interest to the people throughout the land. When the Minusapolis put in at Turks Island her arrival there was promptly reported throughout the world, of a had Spanish agents anywhere been in our sail-cation with Cervers and the cruiser's saveabouts been of interest to him the Spartch Admiral would have had information of Admiral would have had information of her. But the American people were not permitted to know about the arrival of the Minneapolis when such knowledge would have done no harm to this Government and would have brought comfort to many persons, besides giving the country the information that Ceryers at least was not in the waters she had traversed. The wisdom of the censorship, however, prevented the American correspondents at Bermuda, Singaton or Hallfax from giving the coun-

General.

In a field army the strength of the command is usually an indication of the reaponability involved, and is therefore taken as a basis for rank, but in coast artillery the material (fortifications, guns, searchlights and other accessories) is often even a more the strength of the correspondents that Admiral Schley had gone westward when the Admiral Schley had gone westward when the Admiral was a Santiago. But there were other news at Santiago. But there were other news at Santiago.

In the correspondents that Admiral Schley had gone westward when the Admiral Santiago.

In the correspondents that Admiral Schley had gone westward when the Admiral was a Santiago. But there were other news obtainable of Schley or anybody eige was sent, by European correspondents from the Admiral Schley had gone westward when the Admiral was a Santiago. But there were other news obtainable of Schley or anybody eige was sent, by European correspondents from Kingston across to his besieged country-men in Santiago.

sage along the Cuban south coast, and the news up to the time of its parting from the squadron to go to Kingston for coal had been cabled to New York as well as to Europe. It was published in Europe, but beld up by the censor in New York until by direct order of President McKinley the embargo on it was raised and Americans were permitted to read what the enemy and all Europe had known for two or three days.

mand of an officer having at least the rank of a Major-General.

If the command of our great forts is of such importance in the eyes of the military world, how much greater is that of an artillery department.

The chief of coast artillery, however, has duties and responsibilities far beyond those of any general officer of the army, not even excepting the chief of staff, and he should have a rank at least in some degree commensurate therewith. Since the reorganisation of the artillery into a corpe the duties of the chief have gradually increased until to-day they are so stupendous as hardly to be appreciated by our people.

The defence of our entire seaboard is

mand other buildings. It is for this reason and the tactical and strategic importance of a fortified place that fortress are given to the fore the days.

No one of course would impute to the officers advocating a radical censorship any of the highest devices of service to the country, but there is an aspect of the questions of real importance to the public aside from or in connection with the tactics of war. It may not be wholly beside the mark to observe that while operations were going on in Porto Rico certain correspondents by one fuller knowledge of the cable aituation were able to get news from General Miles to New York before the General's own despatches arrived here on their way to Washington to ask questions of General Miles, Washington of course through the commonding General did not deem the news previous to the officers advocating a radical censorship any of the public aside from or in connection with the tactics of war. It may not be wholly beside the mark to observe that while operations were going on in Porto Rico certain correspondents by any not even artillery department.

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MRS. PANKHURST'S TACTICS.

Cooperation That the Conservatives Do Not Relish. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of October 26 you give an account of Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at the Carnegia Hall on the 25th ultimo. I read in your

column the following: "We have fought thirty-eight battles at by-elections," she said, "and have practically made it impossible for a Government candidate to be returned to office. We are sure the men of Eng-land are on our side. The only people we now have to fight are a handful of stupid old poli-ticians."

One story is plausible until the other side s told. The fact is that at the by-elections

lery, who thus becomes responsible for the work of each and every one of these departments of construction and supply so far as the coast defences are concerned.

His command in personnel comprises some 20,000 officers and men. He is responsible for their efficient training for war as well as fer their general welfare. This in itself is a command fit for a Major-General.

Congressional action is required to raise the rank of the chief of coast artillery to that of a Major-General and for the appointment of the three Brigsdier-Generals to command the coast artillery departments. This will be but a small increase of the military establishment, compared with the increased efficiency resulting to our coast defence system.

For three successive yeers the chief of coast artillery has recommended this system of organization to increase the efficiency of his corps, and it is high time for Congress to take some definite action in the matter and make our coast defences really effective in the highest sense.

One story is plausible until the other side is told. The fact is that at the by-elections the suffragettes make themselves a nuisance to both sides. Their presence brings a storm of contumely and contempt upon them and their methods, and the real reason them and their methods, and th

Your report says:

" and the audience showed its appreciation of her eloquence by putting \$500 in the collection baskets."

This to my mind supplies the real motif of the movement—a method of making money.

Hysnamp or an American LEIGH-ON-SEA, EGGL, England En